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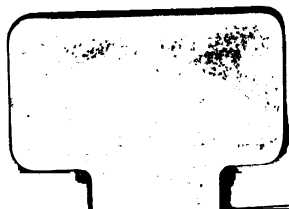
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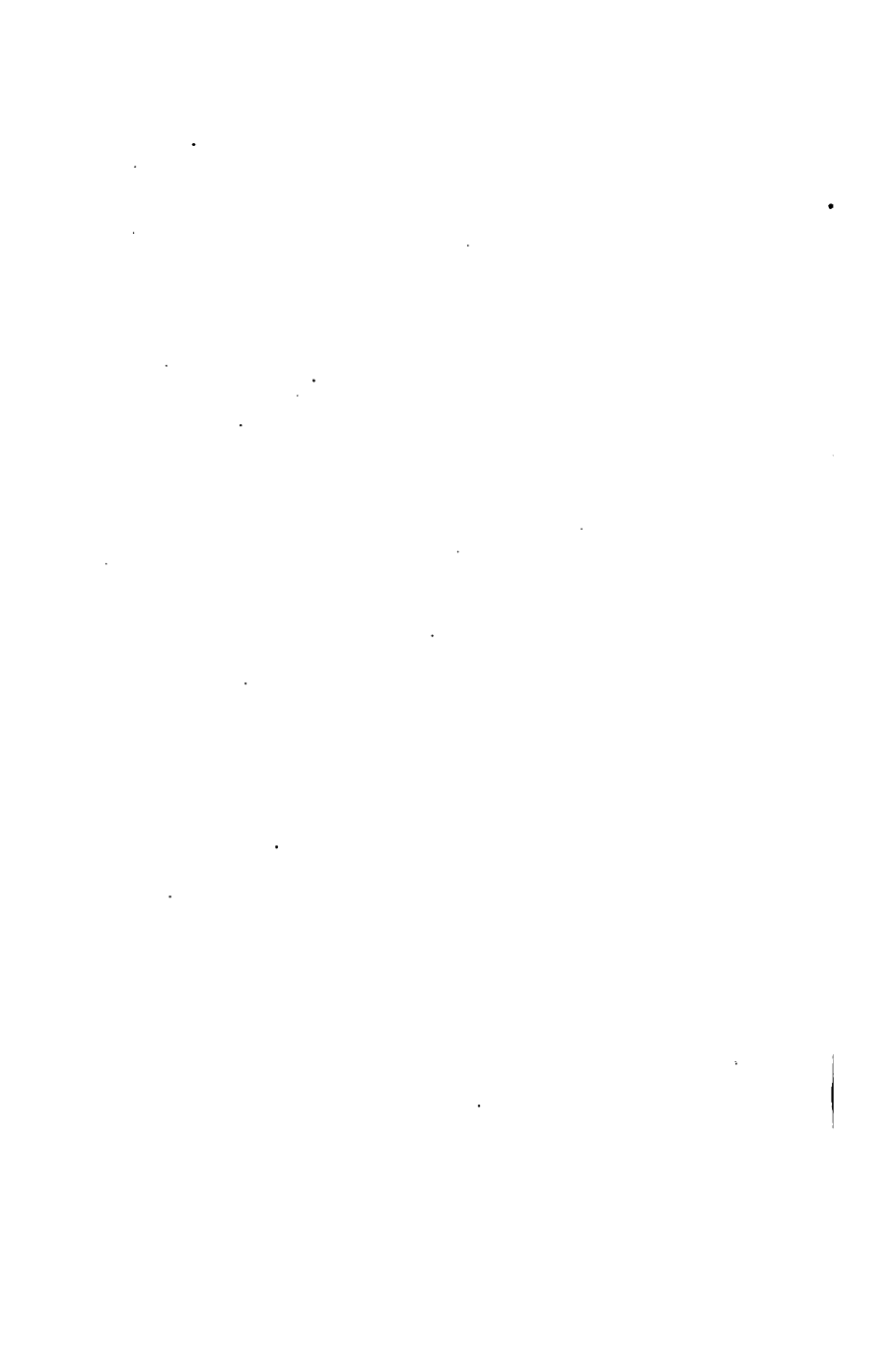
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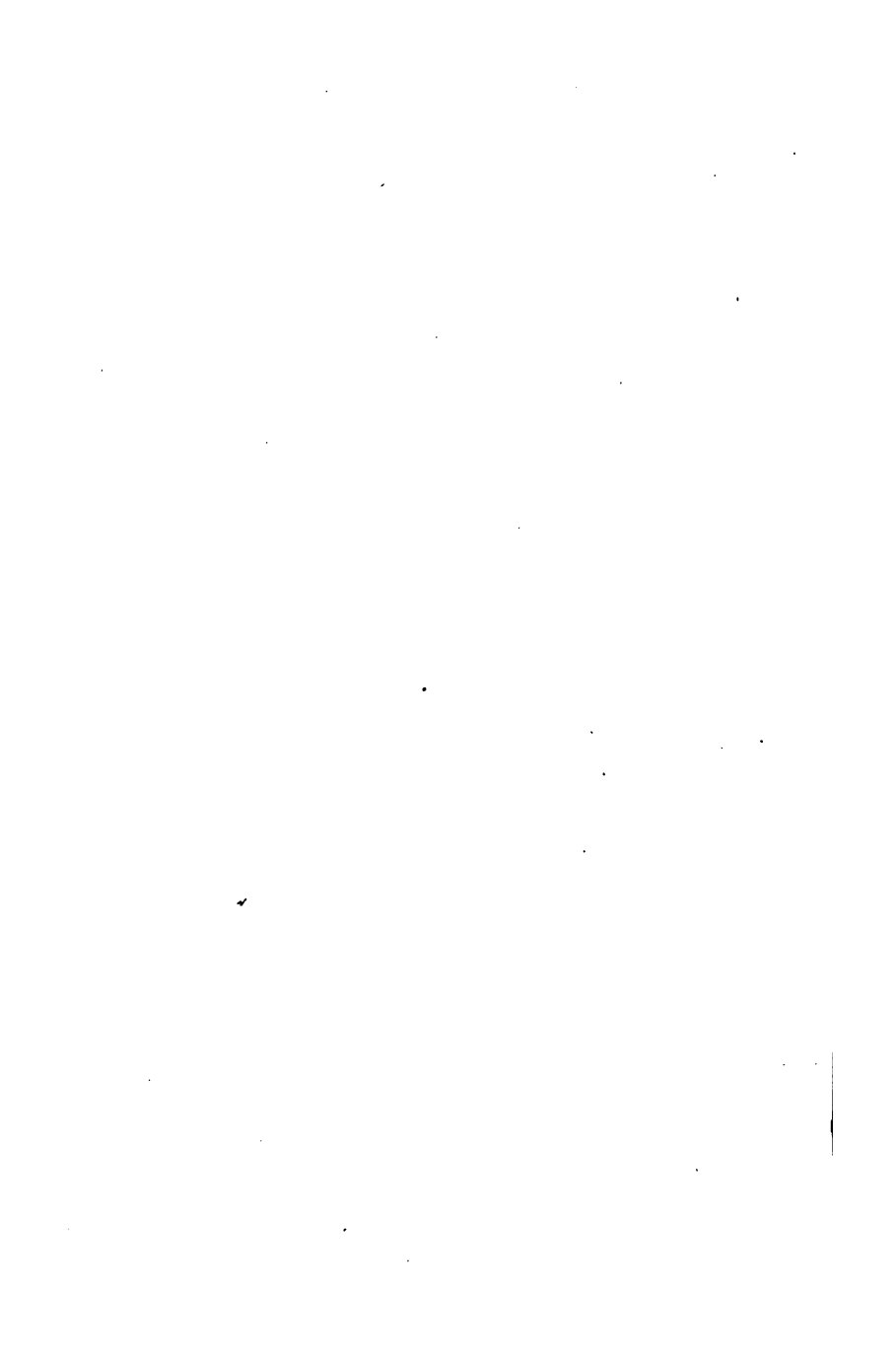
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# ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

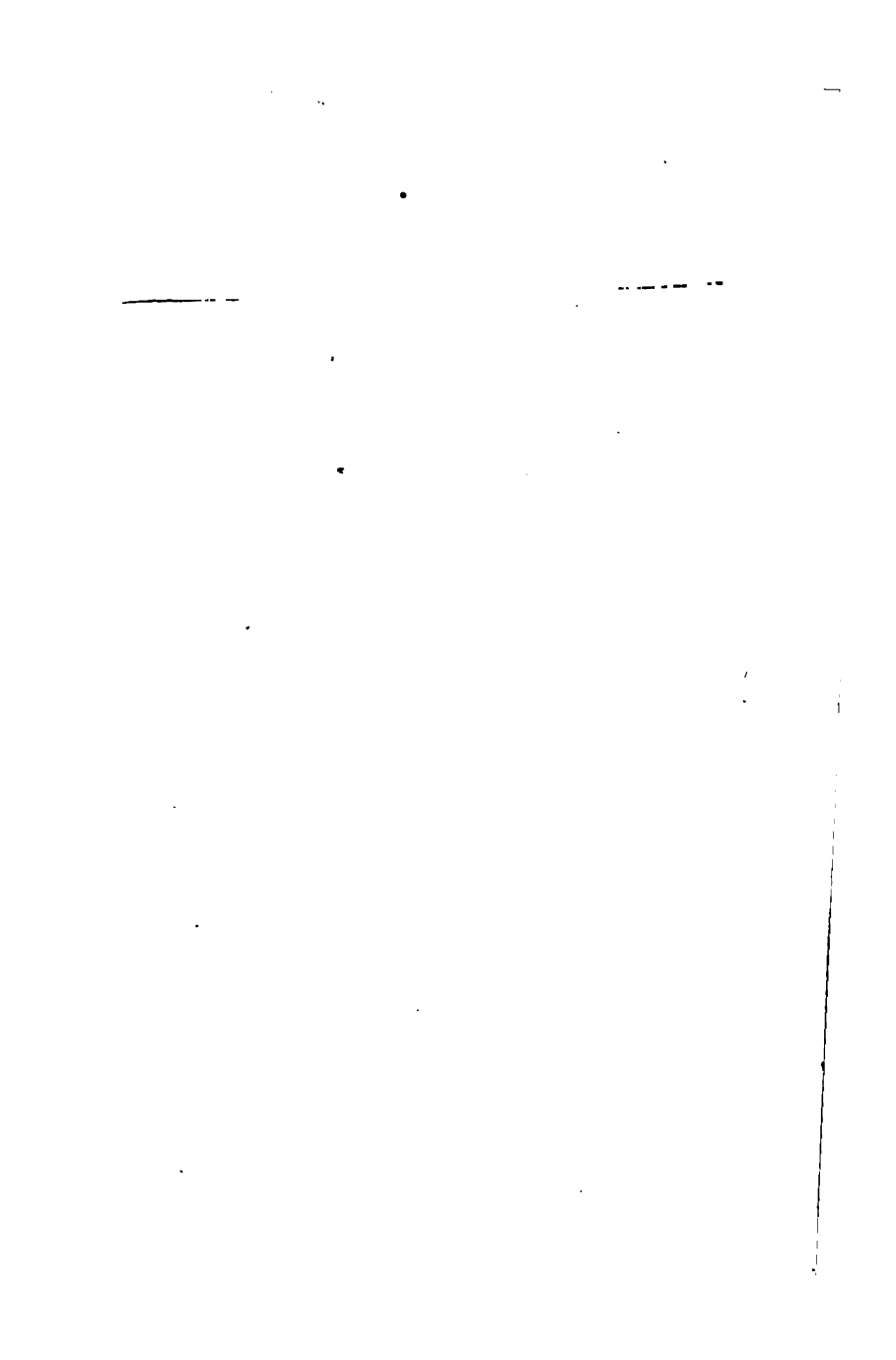


BY

CHEL TENHAM.

T. K. EATON, PROMENADE.

1864.



AN  
**ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR**

OF THE

**English Language**

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LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co.

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## PREFACE.

THIS little book was written solely for the use of my own pupils, in despair of finding an English Grammar which would exactly supply their wants.

As it is intended for boys who are preparing for the public schools, I have, in compiling it, tried to keep three objects in view:—First, that it should not interfere with, but should rather facilitate the study of Latin and Greek: second, that it should be short: third, that it should be simple.

It seems to me that, although English may not be the best medium for conveying grammatical instruction, yet that, for many years of a child's life, it is the readiest and the most intelligible; and that, therefore, as the great aim of a teacher should be to cultivate the *intelligence* of his pupils, it is well to appeal as early as possible to the reason and understanding, by teaching the general principles of grammar through the mother tongue, which is to a child the only medium of thought.

I have tried to make the book as short as possible, because the time that can be devoted to the study of English Grammar

by boys who are to learn several other languages is necessarily short, and they cannot therefore learn more than the barest outline.

I have tried to make it simple, because it is intended to be put into the hands of little children, not only to be committed to memory, but to be *understood*.

I have adopted a tabular form whenever it seemed to me possible, because an appeal to the eye is always the readiest and surest method of instruction.

But my little book is not intended to supply the place of intelligence in the teacher, and I have therefore avoided much explanation, and have given few examples, thinking the lessons likely to be more lively and interesting, when the teacher is called upon to furnish the one, and the pupil the other. The book is meant simply to be a text-book in the hands of the pupils.

E. D. H.

CHELTENHAM, JANUARY, 1864.

# PART I.—ACCIDENCE.

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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

1 Grammar is the science of language.

We express our thoughts by means of sentences.

Sentences are composed of words.

Words are composed of letters.

2 There are twenty-six letters in the English language, viz., a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

3 Five of the letters are vowels; a, e, i, o, u.

4 The letters w and y are sometimes vowels and sometimes consonants; they are often called semi-vowels.

5 The other letters are all consonants except *h*.

6 The consonants are subdivided into liquids and mutes.

7. The liquids are *l, m, n, r*.

8 Ten of the mutes may be classified in the following manner:—

<i>Sharp.</i>		<i>Flat.</i>
<i>p</i>	related to	<i>b</i>
<i>t</i>	”	<i>d</i>
<i>f</i>	”	<i>v</i>
<i>k</i>	”	* <i>g</i> hard
<i>s</i>	”	<i>z</i>

*Th* has two sounds, one sharp, as in *THINK*; the other flat, as in *THIS*.

9 Of the remaining five letters, *c* is redundant, as *c* soft = *s*, *c* hard = *k*; *h* is merely an aspirate, and the others are compound sounds; *j* = *dzh*; *q* = *kw*; *x* = *ks*.

10 A syllable consists of one or more letters pronounced with one effort of the voice. Every syllable must contain at least one vowel.

11 A diphthong is the blending of *two* vowels into *one* sound as *ou* in *LOUD*.

\* *g* soft = *j*.

## CHAPTER II.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

1 There are eight different kinds of words, called **Parts of Speech**.

2 The parts of Speech are **Nouns** or **Substantives**, **Adjectives**, **Pronouns**, **Verbs**, **Adverbs**, **Prepositions**, **Conjunctions**, **Interjections**.

3 **A Noun** is the **NAME** of a person, place, or thing.

4 **An Adjective** is a word **ADDED** TO a **Noun**, and generally expresses quality.

The words **A** or **AN** and **THE**, are so frequently attached to nouns that they are called **Articles**, (Latin, *articulus*, a little limb,) but they may be classed as adjectives.

5 **A Pronoun** is a word used **INSTEAD OF** a **Noun**.

6 **A Verb** is a word which expresses being, doing, or suffering.

7 **An Adverb** is a word used to qualify or modify a **Verb**, an **Adjective**, or another **Adverb**.

8 **A Preposition** is a word **PUT BEFORE** a **Noun** to show its relation to some other word in the sentence.

9 **A Conjunction** is a word which JOINS words or sentences together.

10 **An Interjection** is an exclamation, THROWN IN AMONG the other words in a sentence.

---

Four of the Parts of Speech, namely, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, and Verbs, are liable to changes in their endings.

These changes are called **Inflections**.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### NOUNS.

1 Nouns are of two kinds, **Proper** and **Common**.

2 **A Proper Noun** is a name **PROPER** to one individual of a species, as **GEORGE**.

3 **A Common Noun** is a name **COMMON** to the whole species, as **BOY**.

4 There is also a class of Nouns called **Abstract Nouns**. These are the names of ideas existing only in the mind and **TAKEN APART** from any form. Such are **HUMILITY**, **JOY**, **HAPPINESS**, &c.

5 **A Noun of Multitude** is a singular noun that expresses a collection of many individuals.

6 Most nouns are inflected for Number ; some are inflected for Gender, and nearly all for the Possessive Case.

### Number.

7 There are two numbers, the **Singular** and the **Plural**.

8 The **Singular** expresses one.

The **Plural** expresses more than one.

9 { Nouns are made plural by adding s to the singular, as BOOK, BOOKS ; CHAIR, CHAIRS.  
 General Rule. { Those ending in s, SH, CH *soft*, or x, form their plural by the addition of ES, (because s alone cannot be pronounced after a hissing sound) as LOSS, LOSSES ; BRUSH, BRUSHES ; CHURCH, CHURCHES ; BOX, BOXES.

10 { Many nouns ending in o make their plural in ES ; as HERO, HEROES.  
 Exceptions. { Nouns ending in F change F into VES, as LOAF, LOAVES. Nouns ending in Y IMPURE\* change Y into IES, as FLY, FLIES ; but those ending in Y PURE\* follow the general rule ; as BOY, BOYS.

\* A letter is said to be **Impure** when it is preceded by a consonant ; **Pure** when preceded by a vowel.

## 11

**Irregular Plurals.**

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
CHILD	CHILDREN	MAN	MEN
FOOT	FEET	MOUSE	MICE
GOOSE	GEESE	OX	OXEN
PENNY	{ PENCE PENNIES	TOOTH	TEETH
		WOMAN	WOMEN
DIE	{ DICE DIES	BROTHER	{ BRETHREN BROTHERS

**Gender.**

12 There are three Genders, the **Masculine**, **Feminine**, and **Neuter**.

13 The names of **Males** are **Masculine**.

„ „ **Females** are **Feminine**.

„ „ things without life are  
**Neuter**.

14 We generally speak of the sun as masculine, calling it he ; and of the moon as feminine, calling it she. A ship is spoken of as feminine.

15 Some masculine nouns are made feminine by the addition of the syllable **ESS** ; as **COUNT**, **COUNTESS**.

Others are made feminine by the addition of the syllable **INE** ; as **HERO**, **HEROINE**.

**Case.**

16 By Case we mean the relation in which nouns and pronouns stand to other words in the sentence.

17 In English there are only three Cases generally recognized, the **Nominative**, the **Possessive** or **Genitive**, and the **Objective** or **Accusative**.

18 The **Nominative** is the subject of a verb, and generally precedes it.

19 The **Possessive** or **Genitive** implies possession, and is formed by adding 's to words ending in any letter except s, and by adding an apostrophe only to words ending in s. Sometimes it is indicated by placing the preposition *of* before the Noun.

20 The **Objective** or **Accusative** is the object to a verb, which it generally follows; or it is governed by a preposition. It is in form the same as the nominative.

21 Some languages have two other cases, the **Dative** and **Ablative**. Although these cases are not recognized in English, yet certain prepositions with the objective case following them, are equivalent to them; thus

TO A BOY }  
FOR A BOY } =the Dative case of BOY

with a boy }  
by a boy } =the Ablative case of BOY  
from a boy }

There is also a case called the **Vocative**. A Noun is in the vocative case when it is the name of the person or thing addressed. In English this case is like the nominative in form.

22. Thus we see that the different relations in which nouns and pronouns stand to other words, are indicated in three ways :—1, by position and relation,\* as in the nominative and accusative; 2, by inflection, as in the ordinary form of the possessive; 3, by prepositions, as sometimes in the possessive, and in the forms equivalent to the dative and ablative cases.

\* Position alone does not indicate case, for sometimes the nominative follows the verb, as in interrogations, and sometimes the accusative precedes it, as in relative sentences; such as, **THE BOY WHOM I SENT**.

## CHAPTER IV.

## ADJECTIVES.

1 In English, Adjectives are inflected only for the Degrees of Comparison.

2 The Degrees of Comparison are the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

3  
General Rule. { The Comparative is formed by adding ER to the Positive, as GREAT, GREATER.  
The Superlative is formed by adding EST to the Positive, as GREAT, GREATEST.

4 Exceptions. { Adjectives of three or more syllables and those of two syllables ending in a consonant, are compared by the adverbs MORE and MOST; as BEAUTIFUL, MORE BEAUTIFUL, MOST BEAUTIFUL.

5 Adjectives ending in Y IMPURE, change the Y into I before the syllables ER and EST, as PRETTY, PRETTIER, PRETTIEST.

Adjectives ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before ER and EST; as BIG, BIGGER, BIGGEST.

6	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
Irregular Comparisons.	GOOD.	BETTER.	BEST.
	BAD.	WORSE.	WORST.
	LITTLE.	LESS.	LEAST.
	MUCH OR	MORE.	MOST.
	MANY		
	FORE.	FORMER.	{ FOREMOST OR FIRST.
	OLD.	{ OLDER OR ELDER.	{ OLDEST OR ELDEST.
	NEAR.	NEARER.	{ NEAREST OR NEXT.
	LATE.	LATER.	{ LATEST OR LAST.
	FAR.	{ FARTHER FURTHER.	{ FARTHEST FURTHEST.

## CHAPTER V.

## Pronouns.

Pronouns are of three kinds.

Personal.		Relative.	Adjective.
<i>Sing.</i>	I, THOU, HE, SHE, IT.	WHO, WHICH, THAT.	Subdivided into five kinds, viz.
<i>Plu.</i>	WE, YE OF YOU, THEY.		
Possessive		Demonstrative	Distributive
<i>Sing.</i>	MY, THY, HIS, HER, ITS.	<i>Sing.</i> THIS, THAT.	<i>Sing.</i> EACH, WHO, WHICH, WHAT.
<i>Plu.</i>	OUR, YOUR, THEIR.	<i>Plu.</i> THESE, THOSE.	<i>Plu.</i> EVERY, EITHER, NEITHER.
			Indefinite
			SOME, OTHER, ANY, ONE, ALL, SUCH.

1 To Pronouns belong **Person, Number, Gender, Case**; but only the 3rd pers. Sing. has different forms for the three genders, (See Table.)

### Person.

2 There are three persons, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd.  
The 1st is the person speaking.

„ 2nd „ „ spoken to.

„ 3rd „ „ spoken of.

3 The **Personal Pronouns** are thus declined:—

#### *Singular.*

<i>1st Pers.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>3rd Pers.</i>
		<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>

<i>Nom.</i>	I	THOU	HE, SHE, IT.
<i>Poss.</i>	MINE	THINE	HIS, HERS, ITS.
<i>Obj.</i>	ME	THEE	HIM, HER, IT.

#### *Plural.*

<i>Nom.</i>	WE	YE OR YOU	THEY.
<i>Poss.</i>	OURS	YOURS	THEIRS.
<i>Obj.</i>	US	YOU	THEM.

### 4 Of the **Relative Pronouns.**

**Who** refers to Persons.

**Which** „ Things.

**That** „ both Persons and Things.

5 **What** is sometimes a compound relative pronoun equivalent to **THAT WHICH**.

**6 The Relative Pronoun** WHO is thus declined:—

Nom.	WHO	} <i>For both Numbers.</i>
Poss.	WHOSE	
Obj.	WHOM	

**7 Adjective Pronouns** are so called because, like adjectives, they are **ADDED TO** nouns.

8 With respect to the English Possessive Adjective Pronoun of the third person singular, it should be carefully noted, that although it does not (like those of most other languages) agree **AS AN ADJECTIVE** with the noun to which it is **ADDED**, yet it agrees in gender **AS A PRONOUN** with the noun for which it **STANDS**. This will be made clear by the following table:—

<i>English Pronominal Agreement.</i>	<i>Latin Adjectival Agreement.</i>	<i>German Pron. and Adj. Agreement.</i>
his )	suus )	sein )
her ) father.	suus ) pater.	ihr ) vater.
its )	suus )	sein )
his )	sua )	seine )
her ) mother.	sua ) mater.	ihre ) mutter.
its )	sua )	seine )
his )	suum )	sein )
her ) body.	suum ) corpus.	ihr ) leib.
its )	suum )	sein )

From this it will be seen that in English, the possessive pronoun agrees with the *possessor*; in Latin with the *thing possessed*; and in German with *both* the *possessor* and the *thing possessed*.

9 The **Demonstrative Adjective Pronouns** agree in number with the nouns to which they are added.

Sing. **THIS** } referring to the **NEARER** object.  
Plu. **THESE** }

Sing. **THAT** } referring to the **FURTHER** object.  
Plu. **THOSE** }

10 The **Distributive and Indefinite Adjective Pronouns** are indeclinable.\*

11 Of the **Interrogative Adjective Pronouns**, **WHO**† is used for **PERSONS**, **WHICH**‡ and **WHAT** for things.

## CHAPTER VI.

### VERBS.

1 A **Verb** is a word expressing **being, doing, or suffering**.

2 A Verb which expresses **being**, is called **substantive**.

\* *Other* and *One*, when they are used as nouns, admit of declension.

† The interrogative *who* is more of a personal than an adjective pronoun, as it is never added to a noun.

‡ Which, in a partitive sense, is used for persons :—  
s, *Which of the children did it?*

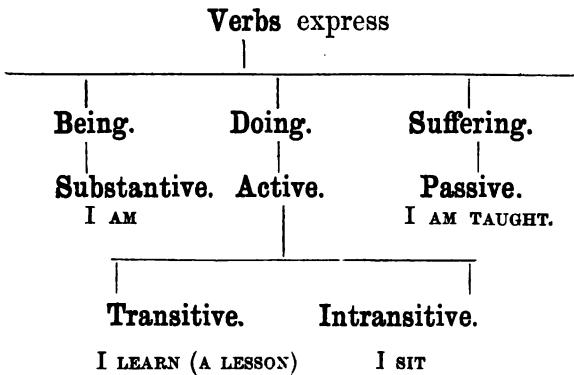
A Verb which expresses **doing** is called **active**.

A Verb which expresses **suffering** is called **passive**.

3 **Active Verbs** are subdivided into **Transitive** and **Intransitive**.

4 **A Transitive Verb** is a verb expressing an action which **PASSES OVER**, (*trans eo*) to some object.

5 **An Intransitive Verb** is a verb expressing an action which **DOES NOT PASS OVER** to an object.



## 6 The Substantive Verbs are TO BE and TO BECOME.

7 Some Active Verbs have both a transitive and intransitive form. Of these, the intransitive is the primitive form, the transitive being derived from it by a change of the vowel sound. Such are

<i>Intrans.</i>	<i>Trans.</i>	<i>Intrans.</i>	<i>Trans.</i>
RISE	RAISE.	FALL	FELL.
LIE	LAY.	DRINK	DRENCH.
SIT	SET.		

8 **Passive Verbs** are formed by adding the **PAST PARTICIPLE** of a **TRANSITIVE** verb to the verb **TO BE**. An **INTRANSITIVE** verb cannot have a **PASSIVE** verb corresponding to it, but every **TRANSITIVE** verb can have its corresponding passive.

9 Since Active Verbs express the doing of an action, and Passive Verbs express the suffering of an action, it follows that,—

The **SUBJECT** or **NOMINATIVE** to an **ACTIVE** Verb is the **AGENT**, i.e., the person or thing **DOING** the action, and

The SUBJECT or NOMINATIVE to a PASSIVE Verb is the person or thing SUFFERING the action, or in other words, the person or thing ACTED UPON; the agent to a PASSIVE verb being expressed after the verb by the preposition BY and the accusative case.

The boy learns the lesson  
Agent

The lesson is learned by the boy  
Agent.

### Auxiliary Verbs.

10 Auxiliary or helping verbs are those which are used to HELP in conjugating other verbs.

They are

#### *Present*

SHALL

WILL

MAY

CAN

MUST

OUGHT

LET

#### *Past*

SHOULD

WOULD

MIGHT

COULD

These are all defective, having only the present and past tenses.

Besides these the verbs TO BE, TO HAVE, and TO DO, are very often used as auxiliaries, though they are also principal verbs and complete in their tenses.

11 To Verbs belong **Mood, Tense, Number, Person.**

**Mood.**

12 **Mood** means **manner.**

13 There are four general moods in which the action expressed by a verb may be represented.

The action may be expressed—

- |                           |             |                     |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| I. Simply as a fact ;     | this is the | <b>Indicative.</b>  |
| II. As merely con-        |             |                     |
| ceived by the             | } ,,        | <b>Subjunctive.</b> |
| mind                      |             |                     |
| III. As a command ;       | ,,          | <b>Imperative.</b>  |
| IV. Indefinitely, with-   |             |                     |
| out defining the          | } ,,        | <b>Infinitive.</b>  |
| person by whom            |             |                     |
| the action is performed ; |             |                     |

14 The **Infinitive** resembles a noun, and is often used as one. As it has no relation to any particular person, it is sometimes called the **Impersonal Mood.**

15 To the Infinitive Mood we may add the **Participle**, which PARTAKES of the nature

of an adjective and of a verb. It resembles an adjective inasmuch as it may qualify nouns ; it resembles a verb inasmuch as it has tenses and governing power,

Thus—The **Infinitive** is the **Substantive** part of the Verb,

The **Participle** is the **Adjective** part of the Verb.

**Tense.**

16 **Tense** means **Time**.

17 There are naturally three divisions of Time—

**Present.      Past.      Future.**

18 But we may speak of an action as **FINISHED** or **UNFINISHED** in either of the three times. This gives us six tenses, three of unfinished or imperfect action, and three of finished or perfect action.

These tenses are as follows:—

19 **Table of the Tenses.**

Unfinished action.	I. An action unfinished in the present time, as I WRITE or AM WRITING, or DO WRITE,*	is in the Present tense.
	II. An action unfinished in the past time, as I WAS WRITING, or DID WRITE,	is in the Imperfect tense.
	III. An action unfinished in the future time, as I SHALL WRITE, or SHALL BE WRITING,	is in the Future tense.
Finished action.	I. An action finished in the present time, as I WROTE,† or HAVE WRITTEN,	is in the Perfect tense.
	II. An action finished in the past time, as I HAD WRITTEN,	is in the Pluperfect tense.
	III. An action finished in the future time, as I SHALL HAVE WRITTEN,	is in the Future Perfect tense.

\* † For explanatory notes see next page.

\* Of the three forms of the present tense, the 1st, I WRITE, expresses a habit or custom ; the 2nd, I AM WRITING, implies progression, and is called the progressive form ; the 3rd, I DO WRITE, is emphatic, or is used in interrogations and negations.

In the imperfect also, we have a progressive form and an emphatic form. Indeed, a progressive form may be made for each tense, by adding the present participle to the corresponding tense of TO BE.

† I WROTE, is properly an Aorist, as it is INDEFINITE, and does not define the action as finished or unfinished. It is here placed under the perfect tense, because in Latin we speak of the Perfect without have.

20 **Number and Person** have been already explained under the head of **Nouns and Pronouns**.

21 A **Verb** agrees with its **nominative case** in **number and person**.

### Conjugation of the Verb To Be.

22 The Verb To Be is a **Substantive Verb**. It is also an **auxiliary verb** as it is used to help in conjugating other verbs.

#### Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.		PERFECT TENSE.	
<i>Sing.</i>	I am	<i>Sing.</i>	I have been
	Thou art		Thou hast been
	He is		He has been
<i>Plu.</i>	We are	<i>Plu.</i>	We have been
	Ye are		Ye have been
	They are		They have been
IMPERFECT TENSE.		PLUPERFECT TENSE.	
<i>Sing.</i>	I was	<i>Sing.</i>	I had been
	Thou wast		Thou hadst been
	He was		He had been
<i>Plu.</i>	We were	<i>Plu.</i>	We had been
	Ye were		Ye had been
	They were		They had been

FUTURE TENSE.		FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.	
<i>Sing.</i>	I shall be	<i>Sing.</i>	I shall have been
	Thou wilt be		Thou wilt have been
	He will be		He will have been
<i>Plu.</i>	We shall be	<i>Plu.</i>	We shall have been
	Ye will be		Ye will have been
	They will be		They will have been

---

### Subjunctive Mood.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i>	If I be	<i>Plu.</i>	If we be
	If thou be		If ye be
	If he be		If they be

#### IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i>	If I were	<i>Plu.</i>	If we were
	If thou were		If ye were
	If he were		If they were

## PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> If I have been		<i>Plu.</i> If we have been
If thou have		If ye have been
been		If they have been
If he have been		

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> If I had been		<i>Plu.</i> If we had been
If thou had been		If ye had been
If he had been		If they had been

## Imperative Mood.

<i>Sing.</i> Be thou	<i>Plu.</i> Let us be
Let him be	Be ye
	Let them be

## Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT—To be	PERFECT—To have been
---------------	----------------------

## Participles.

PRESENT—Being	PERFECT { been having been
---------------	-------------------------------

# Conjugation of the Verb To Love.

28

Indicative Mood.

## PRESENT.

*Sing.* I love, am loving,  
or do love  
Thou lovest, art  
loving, or  
dost love  
He loves, is  
loving, or  
does love

## PERFECT.

*Sing.* I loved or have  
loved  
Thou lovedst or  
hast loved  
He loved or has  
loved

*Plu.* We love, are  
loving, or do  
love  
Ye love, are  
loving, or do  
love  
They love, are  
loving, or do  
love

*Plu.* We loved or have  
loved  
Ye loved or have  
loved  
They loved or  
have loved

## IMPERFECT.

*Sing.* I was loving or  
 did love  
 Thou wert loving  
 or didst love  
 He was loving  
 or did love

*Plu.* We were loving  
 or did love  
 Ye were loving  
 or did love  
 They were lov-  
 ing or did  
 love

## PLUPERFECT.

*Sing.* I had loved  
 Thou hadst loved  
 He had loved

*Plu.* We had loved  
 Ye had loved  
 They had loved

## FUTURE.

*Sing.* I shall love  
 Thou wilt love  
 He will love

*Plu.* We shall love  
 Ye will love  
 They will love

## FUTURE PERFECT.

*Sing.* I shall have loved  
 Thou wilt have  
 loved

*Plu.* We shall have  
 loved  
 Ye will have  
 loved  
 They will have  
 loved

## Subjunctive Mood.

### PRESENT.

*Sing.* If I love, be  
loving or do  
love, &c. (*all  
the persons  
being alike.*)

### PERFECT.

*Sing.* If I loved or have  
loved, &c.,  
(*all the per-  
sons being  
alike.*)

### IMPERFECT.

*Sing.* If I were loving  
or did love &c.  
(*all the per-  
sons being  
alike.*)

### PLUPERFECT.

*Sing.* If I had loved,  
&c. (*all the  
persons being  
alike.*)

## Imperative Mood.

*Sing.* Love thou  
Let him love

*Plu.* Let us love  
Love ye  
Let them love

## Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT—To love

PERFECT—To have loved

## Participles.

PRESENT—Loving

PERFECT—Loved, having loved

24 The Conjugation of a Passive Verb need not be given in full, because it is formed by merely adding the PERFECT PARTICIPLE of a transitive verb to the various tenses of the verb TO BE; thus—

### **Indicative Mood.**

#### **PRESENT.**

I am loved, &c.

#### **PERFECT.**

I have been loved, &c.

#### **IMPERFECT.**

I was loved, &c.

#### **PLUPERFECT.**

I had been loved, &c.

#### **FUTURE.**

I shall be loved, &c.

#### **FUTURE PERFECT.**

I shall have been loved,  
&c.

### **Subjunctive Mood.**

#### **PRESENT.**

If I be loved, &c.

#### **PERFECT.**

If I have been loved, &c.

#### **IMPERFECT.**

If I were loved, &c.

#### **PLUPERFECT.**

If I had been loved, &c.

### **Imperative Mood.**

Be thou loved, &c.

### **Infinitive Mood.**

**PRES.**—To be loved.    **PERF.**—To have been loved

### **Participles.**

**PRESENT**—Being loved.

**PERFECT**—Having been loved.

### **Formation of Tenses.**

25 It will be observed that there is very little inflection in English Verbs, but that auxiliary verbs are used abundantly, and that the three plural persons are always alike.

26 **The Perfect Tenses**, *i.e.*, the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect, are made by adding the **PAST PARTICIPLE** of the principal verb to the present, imperfect, and future of the verb **TO HAVE**.

**TO BE** is used instead of **TO HAVE** to form the perfect tenses of **INTRANSITIVE VERBS OF MOTION**.

27 **The Future** is formed by adding the **INFINITIVE** to the verbs **SHALL** or **WILL**.

28 The first form of the Perfect tense, *i.e.*, the Perfect without have, is made by inflection, as is also the Perfect Participle.

When these two parts of the verb are formed by adding **D** or **ED** to the present, the verb is called **WEAK**; when they are formed in some other way the verb is called **STRONG**.

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>Weak.</i>	LOVE	LOVED	LOVED
<i>Strong.</i>	SPEAK	SPOKE	SPOKEN

29 It should be carefully noted that all the auxiliary verbs except **TO BE\*** and **TO HAVE\*** take after them the infinitive. **TO HAVE** takes after it the **PERFECT PARTICIPLE**, and **TO BE** takes after it either the **PRESENT** or **PERFECT PARTICIPLE**.

With the present participle it forms the progressive form of an **ACTIVE** tense, with the perfect participle of a **TRANSITIVE** verb it forms the **PASSIVE VOICE**; with the perfect participle of **INTRANSITIVE** verbs of motion, it forms the perfect tense of these verbs.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>
I SHALL LOVE	I HAVE LOVED
I WILL LOVE	I AM { LOVING (Active) LOVED (Passive) GONE (Perfect of [to go])
I MAY LOVE	
I CAN LOVE	
I MUST LOVE	
I OUGHT TO LOVE	

\* In such expressions as **I AM TO GO**, **I HAVE TO GO**, where **TO BE** and **TO HAVE** imply duty, necessity, or obligation, they are followed by the infinitive.

30 **The Subjunctive Mood** is very little used in English. Except in two tenses of the verb TO BE we have really no separate form for it, but use instead the form of the Indicative, without varying the endings for the different persons.

31 The Auxiliaries MAY, MIGHT, WOULD, and SHOULD, with the Infinitive, are often regarded as forming subjunctive tenses, because we use them when in other languages the subjunctive would be used.

Thus—**Present Subjunctive.**

I MAY LOVE, &c.

**Past Subjunctive.**

I MIGHT, WOULD, OR SHOULD LOVE, &c.

32 The auxiliaries CAN and COULD, with the Infinitive, are sometimes spoken of as the **POTENTIAL MOOD.**

Thus—**Potential Mood.**

*Present*—I CAN LOVE, &c.

*Past*—I COULD LOVE, &c.

## CHAPTER VII.

**Adverbs.**

1 **An Adverb** is a word added to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, to qualify them.

2 Many adverbs admit of comparison like adjectives, as QUICKLY, more QUICKLY, MOST QUICKLY.

3 Adverbs may be divided into eight classes, viz.,

I. **Adverbs of Time**, as THEN, NOW, FORMERLY, ALWAYS, OFTEN, &c.

II. **Adverbs of Place**, as THERE, THITHER, THENCE, HERE, HITHER, HENCE, EVERYWHERE, UPWARD, FAR, NEAR, &c.

III. **Adverbs of Quality**, as QUICKLY, WISELY, NEARLY, &c.

This is by far the largest class of adverbs, including those derived from adjectives, by adding LY.

IV. **Adverbs of Quantity**, as MUCH, LITTLE, ENOUGH, &c.

V. **Adverbs of Number**, as ONCE, TWICE, FIRSTLY, SECONDLY, &c.

**VI. Adverbs of Affirmation;** as YES, CERTAINLY, TRULY, &c.

**VII. Adverbs of Negation,** as NO, NOT, NOT AT ALL, &c.

**VIII. Adverbs of Doubt,** as PROBABLY, PERHAPS, PERCHANCE, &c.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Prepositions.

1 A Preposition is a word put before a Noun to shew its relation to some other word in the sentence.

2 Prepositions in English always govern the accusative case.

3 The following is a list of the principal prepositions:—

ABOUT, ABOVE, ACCORDING TO, ACROSS, AFTER, AGAINST, ALONG, AROUND, AMONG, AT, BEFORE, BEHIND, BELOW, BENEATH, BESIDE, BETWEEN, BEYOND, BY, CONCERNING, DOWN, EXCEPT, FOR, FROM, IN, INTO, INSTEAD OF, NEAR, OF, OFF, ON, OVER, ROUND, THROUGH, TO, TOWARDS, UNDER, UNTO, UPON, WITH, WITHIN, WITHOUT.

## CHAPTER IX.

**Conjunctions.**

1 A **Conjunction** is a word which joins words and sentences together.

2 Conjunctions are of two kinds, **Copulative** and **Disjunctive**.

3 **Copulative Conjunctions** are those which not only join words and sentences together, but also **UNITE THEIR MEANING**.

4 **Disjunctive Conjunctions** are those which while they join sentences and words together, **DISCONNECT THEIR MEANING**.

5 The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:—

**Copulative.**—Also, and, because, both, if, since, then, therefore, wherefore.

**Disjunctive.**—Although, but, nevertheless, yet, than, either, or, neither, nor.

6 Many conjunctions have an **ADVERBIAL**, or qualifying, as well as a **CONJUNCTIVE** or connecting power. These may be called **adverbial conjunctions**.

7 Some conjunctions have others corresponding to them; these are called **correlative conjunctions**. Such are—

NEITHER followed by NOR		
THOUGH	„	YET
WHETHER	„	OR
EITHER	„	OR
AS	„	AS
AS	„	SO
SO	„	AS
SO	„	THAT

---

## CHAPTER X.

### Interjections.

The following are some of the most frequently used Interjections:—AH! ALAS!  
OH! HURRAH!

## PART II.—SYNTAX.

### CHAPTER I.

1 **Syntax** is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement of words in a sentence.

2 A sentence is a complete thought expressed in words.

3 Every sentence must contain

1. A Subject

2. A Predicate

**The Subject** is that about which we are speaking,

**The Predicate** is that which we say of the subject.

4 In the simplest form of a sentence

The Subject is a noun or pronoun,

The Predicate is a verb, as

<i>Sub.</i>	<i>Pred.</i>
Boys	learn

5 But each member of the sentence may be extended by the addition of qualifying words; ADJECTIVES being added to the NOUN, and ADVERBS to the VERB ; as—

<i>Sub.</i>		<i>Pred.</i>
<i>Industrious</i>	boys	learn <i>quickly</i>

6 If the verb is a transitive verb, it will be followed by an object, which in its simplest form, will be a noun or pronoun.

This object also may be qualified by an adjective; as

<i>Sub.</i>		<i>Pred.</i>
Industrious boys	learn	difficult lessons quickly
		<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;"> <i>object</i> </div>

7 Instead of a noun or pronoun for the subject or object, we use sometimes an INFINITIVE, sometimes a PHRASE, consisting of several words, and sometimes a SUBORDINATE SENTENCE ; as—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
<i>Instead of</i> HUNGER	IS THE BEST SAUCE.
<i>We may say</i> TO BE HUNGRY	IS THE BEST SAUCE.
<i>Or</i> BEING HUNGRY	IS THE BEST SAUCE.
<i>Or</i> THAT WE SHOULD BE } HUNGRY	IS THE BEST SAUCE.

Here we have used instead of the noun  
HUNGER—

First, **an infinitive**

Second, **a phrase**

Third, **a subordinate sentence.**

8 A sentence is **SUBORDINATE** to another, when it can be considered as standing in place of a substantive, adjective, or adverb, belonging to that sentence.

Two sentences are **CO-ORDINATE**, when they are connected without depending one upon another in this manner.

9 Again, the **ADJECTIVE** qualifying the subject, and the **ADVERB** qualifying the verb, may be replaced by phrases ; as

**BOYS OF INDUSTRY LEARN WITH QUICKNESS.**

*Adjective phrase  
qualifying subject.*

*Adverbial phrase  
qualifying verb.*

Or they may be replaced by subordinate sentences ; as

**BOYS, WHO ARE INDUSTRIOUS, LEARN WHEN IDLE BOYS DO NOT.**

*Adjective sentence  
qualifying subject.*

*Adverbial sentence  
qualifying verb.*

10 The verb also may be expanded into the  
COPULA and ATTRIBUTE ; as

<i>Instead of</i>	HE THIRSTS,	
<i>We may say</i>	HE IS THIRSTY.	
		Copula
		Attribute

Again, any attribute, or qualifying word, and any word in the qualifying phrases or subordinate sentences can have phrases or sentences attached to them, or depending from them, so that a sentence may be extended almost indefinitely, by the use of phrases and subordinate sentences.

These phrases and sentences are either SUBSTANTIVE, ADJECTIVE, OR ADVERBIAL, according as they are used instead of substantives, adjectives, or adverbs.

A sentence extended by another sentence is called a COMPOUND SENTENCE.

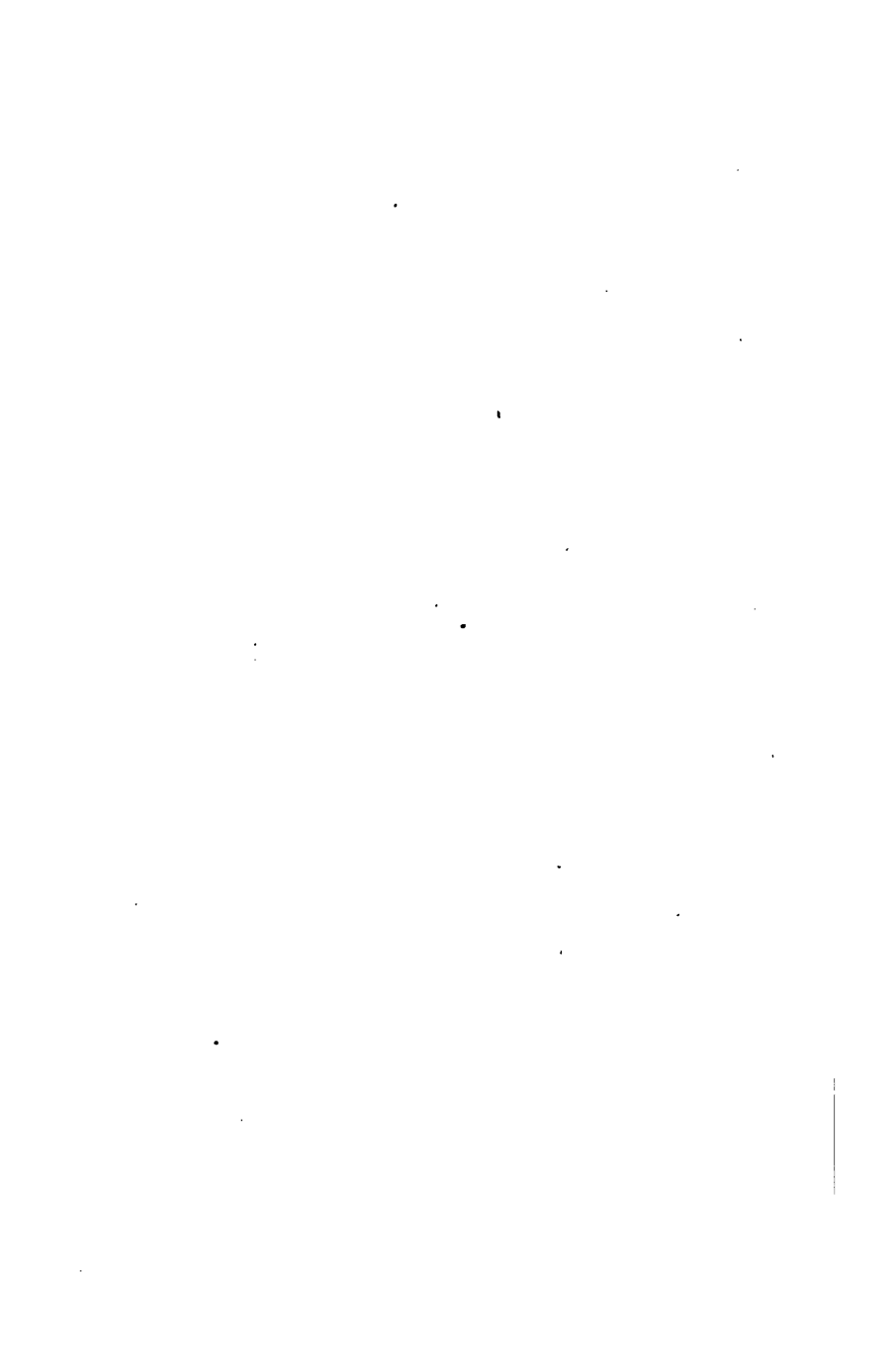
Thus we have seen—

That a sentence consists of two fundamental parts, SUBJECT and PREDICATE.

That either or both of these parts may be extended by qualifying WORDS, or PHRASES, or SENTENCES.

That any of these qualifying WORDS, or PHRASES, or SENTENCES, may have other WORDS, or PHRASES, or SENTENCES, attached to them, or to any word in them.

So that taking the SUBJECT and PREDICATE as the basis, we may have different parts of a sentence at one, two, three, or even more REMOVES from these fundamental parts.



That either  
extended by  
SENTENCES

That all  
PHRASES,  
WORDS, or  
them, or

So that  
as the base  
sentence  
REMOVES

Extension of each, consisting  
of an object and phrase qualifying  
it.  
Extension of object, consisting  
of an adjective phrase qualifying  
it.

That phrase,  
with new phrase  
of the latter  
first phrase  
of the day

That  
the  
sentence



## EXAMPLES.

### I.

“ Refreshed by the use of the bath, and a slight dinner, he resumed, with new vigour, the business of the day.”

<div> <div>Subject.</div> <div> <div>he</div> <div> <div> <div>First Remove. refreshed</div> <div>Second Remove. by the use</div> <div>Third Remove. of the bath</div> </div> <div> <div>Second Remove. and a slight dinner</div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Extensions of subject, consisting of in the first remove, a participle qualifying “HE;” in the second remove, two adverbial phrases, qualifying “REFRESHED;” and in the third remove, an adjective phrase, qualifying “USE.”</div> </div>
<div> <div>Verb.</div> <div> <div>resumed</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Extension of verb, consisting of an adverbial phrase qualifying “RESUMED.”</div> </div>
<div> <div>Object.</div> <div> <div>the business</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Extension of object, consisting of an adjective phrase qualifying “BUSINESS.”</div> </div>

1

## II.

“By a close and steady application to the general good of their country, by an exemplary piety towards the immortal gods, by a strict faith and religious honesty betwixt man and man, and a moderation always uniform and of a piece, they established that reputation which remains to this day, and will last to utmost posterity.”

<div> <div>Subject.</div> <div>They</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>(Simple)</div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>First Remove.</div> <div>by a close and steady application</div> </div> <div> <div>Second Remove.</div> <div>to the general good</div> </div> <div> <div>Third Remove</div> <div>of their country</div> </div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>First Remove.</div> <div>by an exemplary piety</div> </div> <div> <div>move, adverbial phrases,</div> <div>remove, adjectival phrases,</div> <div>of Verb.</div> </div>

Extensions of, in the first in the second in the third

<p>Second Remove.</p> <p>towards the immortal gods</p>	<p>First Remove.</p> <p>by a strict faith and religious honesty</p> <p>Second Remove.</p> <p>betwixt man and man</p>	<p>First Remove.</p> <p>and by a moderation always uniform and of a piece</p>
--	--	---

Extensions of Object. consisting of in the first remove, an adverbial phrase.

<p>First Remove.</p> <p>which remains</p> <p>Second Remove.</p> <p>to this day</p>	<p>First Remove.</p> <p>and will last</p> <p>Second Remove.</p> <p>to utmost posterity</p>
--	--

Object. that reputation





### III.

“The pauses were occasionally enlivened by the recital of some pleasing composition, which supplied the place of the dancers, comedians, and even gladiators, so frequently summoned to the tables of the rich and luxurious Romans.”

Subject. { the pauses

*First Remove.*  
occasionally  
*First Remove.*  
by the recital

*Second Remove.*  
of some pleasing composition

Verb. {  
were  
enlivened

*Third Remove.*

which supplied the place

*Fourth Remove.*

of the dancers,  
comedians, and  
even gladiators,

*Fifth Remove.*

so frequently summoned

*Sixth Remove.*

to the tables

*Seventh Remove.*

of the rich and  
luxurious Romans

Extensions of Predicate





# IV.

“But as he deemed the service of mankind the most acceptable worship of the gods, the greatest part of his morning hours was employed in his council, where he discussed public affairs, and determined private causes, with a patience and discretion above his years.”

## General Analysis.

Subject. { the greatest part	<i>First Remove.</i> of his morning hours	{ Extension of Subject, consisting of an adjective phrase qualifying “PART.”
{ predicate. { was analyzed	<p data-bbox="574 643 751 1074"><i>First Remove.</i> as he deemed the service of mankind the most acceptable worship of the gods <i>First Remove.</i> in his council</p> <p data-bbox="751 643 939 1074"><i>Second Remove.</i> where he discussed public affairs and</p>	{ Extensions of Predicate, consisting of, in the first remove, an adverbial sentence and an adverbial phrase; in the second remove, two sentences co-ordinate with principal sentence, and attached to “COUNCIL” by “where” (equal

<p>undetermined private causes</p>	<p>to "and here"; in the third remove, two adverbial phrases qualifying "DETERMINED"; and in the fourth remove, an adjective phrase qualifying "PATIENCE" and "DISCRETION."</p>
<p><i>Third Remove.</i> with a patience and discretion</p>	
<p><i>Fourth Remove.</i> above his years</p>	

### Analysis of Subordinate Sentences.

I.		II.		III.
Subject.	he	Subj.	he	Subj. (he)
Verb.	deemed	Verb.	discussed	Verb. determined
Object.	<p>the service — the most acceptable worship of mankind of the gods</p>	Obj.	public affairs	Obj. private causes



## CHAPTER II.

## RULES OF SYNTAX.

## I.—The Concords.

1 **A Personal Verb** agrees with its nominative in number and person;—as, I WRITE, HE WRITES.

Two or more singular nominatives, coupled by AND require a plural verb; as, GEORGE AND HENRY ARE GOOD. (*Not IS GOOD.*)

When the nominatives are of different persons, the verb will agree with the most worthy, that is with the first person rather than the second, with the second rather than the third. The working of this rule is not readily perceived in English, as the three plural persons of verbs are alike in form; but it is a rule of general application, and should be remembered in parsing and translating.

Two or more singular nominatives, coupled by OR or NOR, require a singular verb; as, GEORGE OR HENRY IS COMING. (*Not ARE COMING.*)

When the nominatives are of different persons, the verb should agree with the one nearest to it. It is well to arrange the words so that the nearest should be also the most worthy.

Nouns of multitude have singular or plural verbs according to the idea conveyed.

When the noun conveys an idea of unity, the verb should be singular ; as, **THE CROWD WAS GREAT.** When the noun conveys plurality of idea, the verb should be plural ; as, **THE PEOPLE WERE NOISY.**

**2 Pronouns agree in gender, number, and person with the nouns for which they stand.**

**3 The Relative** must agree with its antecedent in gender, number, and person. Its case is determined, not by its antecedent, but by its relation to the verb in its own sentence.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb, but if a nominative come between, then the relative is governed by the verb, or by some other word in its own sentence ; as, **THE BOY, WHO HITS THE BALL. THE BOY, WHOM THE BALL HIT. THE BOY, BY WHOM THE BALL WAS HIT.**

## GOVERNMENT.

### Nouns.

1 When two substantives come together meaning different things, the former is put in the possessive case; as, THE BOY'S BALL.

2 When two substantives come together meaning the same thing, they are put into the same case, and the latter is said to be in apposition to the former; as, I AM HENRY OF WINCHESTER, YOUR KING.

### Verbs.

1 **Transitive Verbs** take after them the accusative case.

2 **The Substantive Verbs** TO BE and TO BECOME take the same case after them as before them; as, IT IS I. I AM HE.

Several intransitive verbs, such as TO APPEAR, SEEM, etc., and some passive verbs, especially those of calling, such as TO BE CALLED, TO BE ESTEEMED, TO BE REGARDED, etc., follow the same rule.

3 Intransitive verbs sometimes take after them an accusative of similar meaning; as, HE RAN A RACE.

4 Some transitive verbs, as TO ASK, LEND, GIVE, TELL, SEND, PAY, PRESENT, TEACH, OFFER, DENY, COST, are often followed by two accusatives, a preposition being understood before the first or indirect one; as, I PROMISED (TO) YOU A HOLIDAY. HE TAUGHT (TO) US THE GAME. WE LENT (TO) YOU A BOOK.

5 These verbs will also take, in the passive, an accusative after them; as, YOU ARE PROMISED A HOLIDAY. WE WERE TAUGHT THE GAME. YOU WERE LENT A BOOK.

6 A verb in the infinitive mood may depend either upon a verb, or an adjective, or a noun; as, I WISH TO GO. HE IS WORTHY TO BE CHOSEN. A DESIRE TO VISIT FRANCE.

7 The infinitive is usually preceded by the preposition TO; but after some verbs TO is omitted; as, YOU MUST GO. HE BADE YOU GO. YOU NEED NOT TRY.

8 The infinitive mood in English often expresses a purpose. It is then sometimes preceded by the words IN ORDER TO; AS, HE CAME TO SPEAK TO YOU. HE CALLED IN ORDER TO SEE YOU.

9 The Subjunctive Mood should be used only when contingency and futurity are implied; as, IF HE BE ALONE, GIVE HIM THE LETTER.

When contingency and futurity are not both implied, the Indicative should be used ;  
as, IF HE SPEAKS AS HE THINKS, HE MAY  
BE TRUSTED.



